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C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. X.—NO. 6. WEEKLY EDITION. DECEMBER 14, 1872.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

PLOWING BY STEAM.

We find the following description of a new invention, of great interest to farmers, in a letter to the Boston *Advertiser* of the 2d inst. The experiments were made on the farm of Mr. David Landreth, the well known seedsman, near Bristol, Pa.:

Every toll-worn inventor knows how hard is to find a good chance to try his machine, especially if a large one and which requires co-operation of other men. Mr. Williamson, the American patentee of the Thomas steam engine, learned this to his cost, and long and fruitlessly to find a place to experiment in steam ploughing, until he met with Mr. Landreth, who was not only ready to believe in and help forward a good invention, but could open fields for steam culture that would fully test the power and value of any machine. I will not consume space describing the machine itself, for that I refer to the patentee, D. D. Williamson, 32 Broadway, New York. The peculiarity of the engine is that it has a wheel of India rubber six inches thick for the tire of its wheels—one engine has the rubber in a continuous ring, the other in sections—the rubber is lined with a kind of chain armor which keeps it from contact with and wear on the earth, but the India rubber spreads under the weight of the engine, and the face or rim of the wheel seems to open out like the paw of the cat or a foot of an elephant, and although the machine weighs seven tons, its two wheels do not press soil grand more than an inch deep, marking its passage over fallow ground by a path fourteen inches wide and an inch and a half deep. There is a third wheel like a velocipede which turns the engine, and it can turn round and round in its own length, making a perfect circle not more than fifteen feet in diameter. Two wagons were attached to the engine, and, loaded with thirty people, started on a tour round Mr. Landreth's farm, sometimes on the road, sometimes in fields, turning at sharp angles, and crossing ditches as were shown fields of ten and twenty acres ploughed with the engine, at a cost of $1 per acre, and a saving of $3 per acre over horse labor. Then a gang plough was attached to the engine, and we started for an old grass field covered with a strong sod. The plough cut six furrows at a time, as it were, six separate ploughs in one; the machine started at a slow pace, drew the ploughs up and down the field over some steep gravelly turnings, over a hard, wet bed, seven inches wide, fourteen inch furrows, seven inches deep, and moved as fast as a man could walk. It turned on the headlands in three rods space, and whether going up or down hill it could be controlled, regulated, slowed or hastened at will. One of these plows, sold to a Western railroad, was put for a first trial in a very stony field, even with an extremely hard, rooty sod, and was driven as its first test, without stopping, one mile in a straight line, cutting and turning over furrows thirty and forty feet long. The furrows, as they follow the plow, break like the foam crests of waves on the coast.

Thus you see the point I made at the beginning of my story is illustrated. The question to be solved is, whether a steam engine can burn a string of cars by day and night forward, and load them with a steam shovel, take them out to be dumped, plow, mow and reap, thrash, drive piles, in short, do all miscellaneous work, and I hope will soon be so improved as to do general housework.

PLANTING OLD GRAPE VINES.

The labor and time spent in transplanting old grape vines will, in nine cases out of ten, be thrown away. A bearing vine, more than four years old, seldom lives to grow, no matter how much care there is taken in digging up and replanting this class of vines. A strong one-year-old vine, of the same variety, set out at the same time, will in four years be stronger, covering more surface, and decidedly more productive than the old vine, while the cost of the old vine and the labor of planting will at least be doubled. Those amateurs who have had experience in grape growing will not make the mistake, but farmers and country gentlemen who want to have fruit in a short time should be admonished that a large vine is better than a small one for their purpose, one or two trials with old vines will make every one of this opinion. Some thinking on this subject, and they would soon find out that no matter how large a grape may be when transplanted, it will make a new start, both top and root, so as to virtually make a one-year-old of it.

All, or nearly so, of the feeding roots were left in the ground where it grew, and the result will be, under the best care, a feeble growth of wood that the following winter is likely to kill, and even if the wood should escape the disease to which these vines are subject will be more fatal to the weak than the strong vine during the succeeding summer. Thousands of these old worthless vines are sold annually to the inexperienced. One need only walk through Washington market in this city in the spring or fall to convince themselves of the fact. There, almost all the grape and vine dealers, he will see stacks of these old vines offered for sale at high prices, and, as one of the dealers expressed it, "I get rid of a number of these large old vines at one to two dollars a piece where I can sell of the young vines at twenty-five cents each. This seems to be the case, for the stock of vines on the part's stand was large, while that of the young one and two year old vines was quite small.

Hundreds of instances could be cited to show the folly of spending time and money in transplanting old grape vines. But experience will demonstrate that where one man succeeds in an enterprise, ten will be found who are sure to fail in the attempt. If one has an old bearing vine of a superior quality of grapes, and the owner contemplates moving to another house, before digging it up this fall and get a young vine well rooted a year from now, or cut from the vine some time during this month some of the well ripened wood of this year's growth, and bind into bundles of a foot long and tie them in a bundle and bury them in the soil until spring, when they may be planted out, and the roots will soon start in the fall these one year old cuttings will be a plenty strong enough to set out in permanent place. This is the most sensible method to get healthy vines that in three years from the time of planting will yield twenty pounds of grapes to the vine.—*Quinn, in New York Tribune.*

RAISING WHEAT—SELECTING SEED.

A manufacturer of flour, and a buyer and grower of wheat for many years at Independence, Iowa, contributes his experience to the *Rural World*. He says:

Some of my customers invariably raised good crops, and others, on as good land, as often raised poor ones. This led me to inquire of the successful growers as the cause of their success; and from them and experience I have gathered the following facts, which may prove beneficial to those who desire best wheat crops on old land are thus raised:

As early in July as possible, turn under oat stubble or fallow land, and let it remain till the middle of August, or first part of September; then plow in with one-horse plows, across the breaking; then thoroughly harrow or brush twice, and if the ground is inclined to be heavy roller and crush in the spring, when the frost is just out of the ground, roll again. This mode of culture is sometimes followed without success; but the failures, if good seed is used, is attributable to poor seed, and not to the culture. In selecting seed, bad judgment is exercised if any but the best grain is taken. Some think if wheat will germinate at all, it is good enough.

Wheat, to be perfect, must be stacked short-ly after harvest. It then goes through the sweating process in the stack, and the grain receives from the straw a large amount of volatile matter that would otherwise pass off, which adds to its weight about three pounds to the bushel, and to its flouring and yielding qualities. Good wheat thus prepared has its full vigor; it will germinate and grow strong, having a large pulp or germ, which furnishes the young plant with vitality, until its roots are sufficiently large to draw its substance from the surface a good stand of wheat is obtained, without accident, a good crop.

Take a small, shriveled berry, weighing only to fifty-six pounds per bushel—in bushel you have almost double the grains, each small and defective; sow it, it barely sprouts before its strength is spent, and the young plant, having exhausted the grain being decayed, it must, or remain a long time before it begins to grow.

The above reason, sprouted wheat should not be sown, nor wheat that is chaff-burnt, or burnt wheat is that which has been shed out before the grain is matured, or has been heated and put up in bulk, and in bad condition the sweating commences, and creates a heat that burns and blackens the grain, and if not stopped when begun, will completely ruin it—the heat getting to a degree that will cook an egg in five minutes.

Wheat should then be stacked for the following reasons: 1st. To insure it against damage by wet weather. 2d. To improve the quality and quantity for the seller. 3d. Make better flour and seed for the buyer. 4th. To save time and interest in threshing and hauling.

FARMER'S SAVINGS BANK; OR, HOW TO MANAGE MANURE.

There is a very decided advantage in fermenting manure, providing it is done without loss. It converts the woody fiber of the straw into nitric and humic acid and the nitrogenous matter into ammonia. In other words, it decomposes the manure and renders it soluble or available. Chemistry and experience agree on this point. Farmers and gardeners know that well-rotted manure acts more quickly than fresh manure, chemistry tells us why, and also teaches us that there *need be* no loss of ammonia during the process of fermentation.

It is undoubtedly true that there is often great loss in keeping manure. This arises principally from leaching. The rain washes out the soluble matter. If the liquid was run on to a meadow or otherwise applied to the land, there would be little loss. But when it runs off into drains or ditches, we unquestionably lose much of the best plant-food of the manure.

The first thing to be done is to spout all the barns, buildings, sheds, etc., and carry off the water where none of it can come in contact with the manure. Some farmers seem to *like* a wet barn-yard. They think more manure is made. If the object is merely to wet as much straw as possible, there is some truth in the idea. But straw alone makes very poor manure, and letting straw lie saturated with water is not the best way to rot it. We have, moreover, rarely been on a farm where all the straw could not be used up to advantage in bedding the cattle, horses, sheep, and pigs.

NOW FOR THE MANURE.—And we wish we could get all the farm boys that read the *American Agriculturist* to try the plan we have to recommend. We have two boys who "boss" the job on our own farm—and do nearly all the work themselves—and they soon feel a real interest in what we call our "Savings-Bank."

We have in the center of the barnyard a basin, or hole, with sloping sides. Into this basin the old-fashioned plan was to throw the manure, promiscuously, anywhere, just as it happened, and the result was that for several weeks or months it would lay in only a thin layer, spread out all over the bottom of the basin. It was too thin to ferment, and had a slovenly appearance. Our plan now is to *wheel* or cart the manure into one corner of the basin, making a kind of hot-bed of it. Make it four or five feet high, and as you get more manure increase the length and width of the heap, but always keeping it in a compact mass. It soon begins to ferment, and to get warm and throw off steam. This pleases the boys, and we, too, like to see it fermenting, because we know if the heap is properly managed there is no loss of ammonia. That is an exploded notion. There is water in the form of steam or vapor escaping, mixed with a trace of volatile oils and carbonic acid, but these are of no manurial value.

This little fermenting heap is the "nest-egg." It has an attraction for the boys. They seem to like to clean out the pigs-pens and the cow-stables, in order to get manure to add to the heap. They have a horse and cart, and if they can find any loose manure will make manure. We provide wheelbarrows and shovels, and it is drawn to the savings-bank and deposited.

Now, is not this better than having a heap of horse-litter at the stable door, where it gets no dry, and hot as "fire-fang," or better than having another heap or heaps on the side of the cow-sheds, where the drippings from the eaves wash out much of the best substance from the manure, or than having the pig-sties reeking with filth? or the sheep-yard so foul and damp that there is great risk of the foot-rot, and no possibility of the sheep doing well?

The next point is to get the heap started. Many a rich man dates his wealth from his first deposit in the Savings Bank. Once get a little manure into the heap and you have fermentation, and it will keep growing bigger and bigger. Manure scattered about the premises is soon frozen solid, and in summer dried hard, so as to be of little use. But this snug little heap will not only keep itself warm, but, like yeast, will induce fermentation in the fresh manure that is daily added to it. It will, as we can state from actual experience, keep fermenting slowly during the coldest weather in winter. But it would not *commence* in such cold weather; it must be started in warm weather in order to keep. What we gain by this fermentation, we will tell the boys at some future time.—*American Agriculturist.*

SHINGLE-MAKING.

An ordinary sized cow will eat two hundred pounds of hay per week. In the dairy districts of this State it is estimated that it requires two tons of hay to winter a cow. Where hay is worth $20 per ton at the barn, as it is where we reside, the expense of wintering a large herd of cows takes a large slice out of the profits of the dairy. But with us, while hay is comparatively high, grain is cheap, and corn-stalks and straw abundant of good average quality. Cows also sell for an unusually low price. We do not wish to be understood similarly situated to buy cows and winter them in hopes of making a good thing out of it by selling them at a high price in the spring. They may or they may not make money by the operation. We only think we are perfectly safe in recommending those farmers who have plenty of straw and stalks not to *sell* their cows; and if they will need more cows next summer than they have can buy now and winter them over to good advantage.

A cow will eat say three bushels of chaffed hay per day. So far as *bulk* is concerned, we must not vary much from this standard. In our own case, however, we should feed 2½ bushels of chaffed hay, with highly recommended for cattle, as tending to keep them in good condition, and help their general improvement. Salt acts healthy on the blood. Charcoal strengthens and heals the mucous membranes throughout the alimentary canal, and increases the power of the digestive organs-healing any unhealthy condition existing there. It prevents worms from generating in the stomach, etc., and absorbs the noxious gasses by which the worms are generated, and they subsequently die. The free use of salt and charcoal will contribute to protect cattle from epidemics, and counteract the effects of putrescent or septic water. Many farmers have doubtless noticed that cattle and sheep are remarkably healthy when running in fields recently burned off, among the charred stumps and logs. We have known a flock of sheep poor in flesh to improve to that extent when permitted to run over a burning fire for a few weeks that they would bring nearly double their former value. The good effect is not, perhaps, so marked in cattle, but is always advantageous to the health and prosperity of the animals.

CRIBBING CORN.

In cribbing corn there is much to be considered. When the corn from the wagon or cart is being put into the crib it should be thrown, and not thrown in with a scoop or shovel. Throw the small, unripe and imperfect ears by themselves, and feed them out first. If all the corn that has gone into the crib is sound and dry, large quantities may be piled up in the crib; but if these imperfect ears are not removed, much of it will become heated and destroyed. If the crib is made large, it is well to set up boards in the center of the crib in the form of a chimney; this will allow any moisture there may be then, or that has accumulated after it was cribbed, to escape. Do not leave the top of the crib uncovered, as many of our Western farmers do: the rain and snow will do great damage to the corn. The sides of cribs should be raised at least two and a half feet from the ground, and over the tops of the posts that support the crib let inverted pans be placed, so that rats and mice cannot climb up to feast upon and damage the grain.

WASHING WAGONS.

Most persons who own and use carriages or wagons doubtless think they know how and when to wash them, but a few hints from the *Carriage Journal* may not be out of place:

Washing wagons is too often looked upon as an operation solely for the purpose of removing a coat of mud; this is one of the objects, and an important one, but the wagon should be washed even when there is no mud on it. During the winter the varnish loses its lustre and assumes a dull, dirty appearance unless it is frequently washed. When a wagon is dry covered with dirt it is best to soak the dirt loose by wetting it with a large sponge, but not rubbing it. In cities where water can be forced through pipes, the operation is easy, and the earth is taken with the roots to keep them stiff in their position.

Water should be always readily accessible to all domestic animals—pure, fresh, clean water—not puddles and mud holes. The different modes in which this supply may be had vary in so many ways with circumstances that we cannot undertake to say which is best, but we are perfectly safe in recommending those farmers who have plenty of straw and stalks not to *sell* their cows; and if they will need more cows next summer than they have can buy now and winter them over to good advantage.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial: Saturday, December 16, 1872.

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1872.

JOHN J. PATTERSON, who on Tuesday was elected United States Senator from South Carolina on the first ballot, defeating nearly half a score of other aspirants for the position, and who, according to the telegraph, was subsequently, on the same day, arrested on a charge of bribery, is a Pennsylvanian who went to South Carolina about four years ago, since which time he has been chiefly engaged in developing the resources of the State. He has wielded considerable political influence, although he has never before sought official position.

THE statement which we print on our first page concerning the reign of terror existing in certain parts of Kentucky, and the culpable non-action of the State Legislature with regard thereto, shows a condition of things as disgraceful as it is deplorable. It is to be hoped that the opposition papers of that Commonwealth, including, particularly, the journal from which the account is reproduced, will, in the light of this revelation, cease their captious assaults on the administration, and address themselves to the discharge of the pressing duties which lie close at their own doors.

THE colored people of Georgia are organizing a State Emigration Society, for the purpose of aiding members of their race in emigrating to the West. The movement is significant as showing the gloomy and unpromising condition of affairs in that State. The necessity for this step is deeply to be deplored. Some of the Southern States are already beginning to ignore their natural party lines and to rise to the level of their new opportunity. Only let Georgia turn her back on the dead past, and prove the sincerity of her professed desire for reconciliation, and not only will this important element of her labor not expatriate itself, but thousands of stout arms and hearts from other parts of the country and of the world will pour into her waste places and convert them into gardens of prosperity and wealth. As it is, she is simply injuring her own best interests.

THE FATHERS BUSY.

Though, according to an impression widely prevalent in the United States just now, the Jesuits in Europe are under a heavy cloud, it is perhaps true that Jesuitism is at present playing nearly as important a part as ever in European politics. In Germany the struggle which the government is maintaining with the Catholic Church is a contest with the Jesuits. It was their influence, under the direction of their General, Father BECKX, called in Rome *Il Papa Nero*, or the Black Pope, which inaugurated and carried out the policy against which the imperial government has set itself as being incompatible with its own dignity and authority. And, whatever American Protestants may hope or fancy to the contrary, the conflict is not between parties utterly unequal in power and resources. The struggle is after all a moral one, to be decided not with material but with spiritual weapons. While the machinery of law and administrative justice may be, and is, brought to bear upon the contestants, the prospect is that they will be able permanently to retain Belgium as the center of the various important operations which they have on hand in neighboring countries. The noteworthy fact in connection with their Belgian ascendancy is that they are enjoying only what they have schemed and labored for. Every pulpit in the country has been converted into what we call a "stump" for the delivery of political speeches. Not only political but religious pamphlets, newspapers and other ordinary agencies for moulding public opinion were employed by them, but the good Fathers kindly concerned themselves in the amusements of the people, and provided them with clubs for singing, playing at bowls, skittles, archery," etc., not forgetting "to bait for members with cheap beer and tobacco." And as the Belgian mechanics had been greatly fascinated with the Jesuits in different forms, the Fathers, becoming all things to all men, took care to humor their fancies in that direction, and have lately established conventual workshops. The cafes, restaurants and taverns are also closely watched and used in maintaining their influence. We need hardly add that schools are an important agency in their hands. But in order to understand the grounds of their success, one must know that while they have been thus busy, their opponents, the Liberals, have been comparatively idle.

In Italy, also the Fathers, from the latest accounts, appear to be really gaining ground in fighting the battle of the Church against the government. For some reason, probably their devotion to what they profess to pursue, they have more influence than other secular orders with the people, and in consequence there is said to be a decided reaction in their favor against the severe measures adopted or threatened by the government for the restriction of their labors in education. Then in France there is a decided tendency to take the side of the Jesuits in opposition to their antagonists, not only in Germany, but in Italy. Even LABOULAYE has lately published a letter, for circulation in the latter country, in which he protests against the tyranny of prohibiting them from teaching, and advocates the right of priests to enjoy the same liberty as laymen. That the Fathers are busy in French politics there can be no doubt, and their efforts are as little likely to be wholly abortive there as among any other Catholic or semi-Catholic population unprovided with really good schools. In the genuine liberalism of the age they find a support which they did not find in less enlightened times.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

It is said that a movement is on foot to consider, at a special meeting of the New York Chamber of Commerce, how gold and stock gamblers can best be prevented from locking up or controlling such vast amounts of currency to the derogation of general business interests.

Of the workers on the first issue of the *Tribune* but two remain. These are the present foreman of the paper, Thomas L. Rooker, and McElrath, the publisher. Rooker was at the time referred to a poor printer just arrived from Albany, where he had learned the trade.

A rumor has been current for some time that Mr. A. T. Stewart has purchased the ground lately occupied by the New Haven Railroad Company, for the purpose of erecting thereon some building for the accommodation of young men, similar to that which he has just built for the working women.

Boston papers say that every day brings to light new cases of suffering arising from the fire. Many who have been too proud to take or request assistance until literally driven to do so by hunger, now make their appearance at the charity bureau and police stations for relief.

A decision has recently been made by the Supreme Judicial Court of Maine, that an assignment of wages not yet due is invalid, however good the consideration of the instrument may be, and even although it had been accepted by the employees of the assignor in writing. This decision is of considerable importance, inasmuch as tradesmen have long been in the habit of taking such assignments of wages as security for goods furnished.

A large insurance company in New York is reported to have obtained indubitable evidence that a prominent merchant fired his establishment during the war, and obtained thereby some $250,000 of the underwriters. Finding that he could be convicted, he recently paid over the whole sum; so that the matter was settled to the satisfaction of all parties.

The Journal of the Episcopal Convention of Pennsylvania for 1872 reports 19,318 communicants, 75 churches, 41,895 sittings; 15 chapels, with 3,185 sittings; 115 parishes, 118 presbyters, clergy, 2,503 Sunday school teachers, 32,779 scholars, 71 parish school teachers, and 1,494 scholars.

An event of some importance to scientific explorers, is the appointment of Mr. B. S. Lyman, an eminent mining engineer of Philadelphia, by the Japanese government, to make a three years' survey of the island of Jesso, abounding in mineral wealth, where very few men of science have ever landed, and those few for no great length of time. He will have Japanese assistants, whose work he will train to the work of surveying, but no American or European assistants.

The Superintendent of the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad has been compelled to resign in consequence of the popular indignation against his mismanagement of the road, which resulted in the recent fatal catastrophe.

At a number of the second rate theaters and variety entertainments in New York, the Parisian plan of admitting free all ladies accompanied by gentlemen has been adopted, with a marked increase in the regular attendance.

St. Louis has a "sait corner," caused by low water and running ice in the river. Thirty thousand bushels are grounded on a bar down the river and cannot be made available.

We thought we had exhausted all the available means of social revenge, but the London *Era* tells us of a new plan. It consists in writing a biography of some person of your acquaintance, and then reading it to the victim. The funniest thing about this is that the *Era* should call it *new*. Even Job was up to the possibilities of this thing.

A device has been invented for giving to a photographic image—such as a head or other figure—the appearance of being separated from the ground, isolated from neighboring objects and entirely surrounded by the atmosphere. The effect is obtained by surrounding the photograph with a mirror, so that the reflected depth of the space around the image appears almost unlimited.

The orthodox world has just been shocked by the announcement that a child in London was lately baptized without water. But why should we be scandalized at seeing a child baptized without water when we complacently regard so many of them around us going through life without bread?

There should be no more sneers at Mexico as a barbarous country. The Mayor and several Aldermen of the City of Mexico, having organized a corps with only an attempt to commit fraud at the recent municipal election, were promptly suspended from the exercise of their functions by order of the Governor.

Mr. E. L. Godkin, editor of the *Nation*, purposes to establish a daily newspaper in New York with a capital of $100,000, of which $30,000 was said to be raised in two weeks ago.

Recent heavy rains in England caused a large portion of the chalk forming Shakespeare's Cliff, at Dover, to fall away. The clut overhangs the sea, presenting an almost perpendicular wall several hundred feet in height. The top being covered, to within a few feet of the edge, with soil.

The pauperism of England and Wales represents a proportion of 42.6 per one thousand, while the pauperism of the United States amounts to but 1.9 per one thousand. The Philadelphia York leads the Union in the volume of its pauperism, but the New York supports through its system of poor relief but six in one thousand of its population, while the city of London maintains about forty paupers in every thousand of inhabitants.

The Berlin postoffice is about to introduce an improvement upon the original postal card system. A card is to be provided, on which a message may be sent and a reply returned at once. The original sender, by paying the trifling postage both ways, may thus secure an answer at once, the person addressed only having to write a line or so on the card when he receives it, and return it to the postman. This is a great convenience worth considering in the issue of postal cards in this country.

A Cincinnatian has presented to the Historical Society the manuscript copy of Jefferson Davis's veto of the joint resolution adopted by the Confederate Congress exempting mosquge nets from active military duty. The *Enquirer* says: "It was this illtimed and ill-advised act upon the part of President Davis which caused the ultimate downfall and ruin of the Confederacy."

Somebody or other down in Kentucky pretends to have found some live pigs in a hollow tree without apparent opening for them to get in. Of course we do not doubt the truth of his story. If toads can crawl into solid rock, why should not pigs? By May of next year he expects to go upon the stage again.

On the 26th inst., at the invitation of numerous European railway officials, Mr. Pullman will sail for Europe, in the Abyssinian, with a view of introducing his rolling palaces on the railroads of the Continent.

Among the patients admitted to the Bellevue, New York, Hospital a few days ago was a middle-aged man from Jersey City, who was brought in by the police (in this same connection) whose brain has been turned by love for the fair Lydia. He is as mad on this subject as was the infant Roscius on politics. For several months annoyed Nilsson with insane freaks, and who finally brought up on Blackwell's Island.

The Revenues of the English Universities—Millions of Money Lying Idle.

The London correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* furnishes the following interesting piece of information: "It will be remembered that, some time ago, Mr. Gladstone's government, very much to the disgust of the old and comfortable professors, brought a motion before to examine into the amount of the revenues of the great universities, and what was being done with those revenues. It was feared by the public that the commission would hardly care to make their investigation thorough. However, I am able, from authentic private information, to state that the commission is going to the very bottom of things, and they have already got together a pretty full make the country not only amazed but indignant. It will be shown that some millions sterling of money, left in trust for purposes from these old endowments, and that they are doing nothing whatever for the enlightenment of the mentally famished population. The old university lands amount to thousands of acres, standing in the center of a barren field. Some intimations of the coming exposure of the scandal having been noised to a private meeting of the most eminent scholars and men of science, who have agreed to make a move in behalf of the people. A portion of this unused money shall be devoted to the aid of nature and to the further prosecution of her researches. They maintain that it should be all used, and some of it should go to teach our teachers. There are many instances of incomplete cessation of researches through lack of means; and the chemists who have made experiments preparation to prevent this will be backed by the most eminent men in England. The Prussian system of education have arranged to press a similar demand is well known. The prospect, therefore, is that this country will soon be in the front rank of the progressive educational mind from the mental prostration of the Dark Ages, when the clerical fathers fed the big boys hold the little ones in a slavery that would gratify the heart of Brigham Young. It is high sufficient, if wisely distributed, to put a good education within reach of every human being in England.

Mineral Riches of Missouri

The Missouri *Democrat* says, speaking of its own State: The discoveries which have been made, even during the present season, of rich mineral deposits in various parts of the State, and any one of the twelve or thirteen of them, if located in one of the Eastern or Middle States, would set the community in a justifiable consternation. The detection of copper-mines, lead are announced from Greene, Washington, Cole and Jasper counties. As a fair example of the abundance of the mineral, it may be stated that no less a sum than $40,000 was realized long ago under the bluffs of the Pomme de Terre river, at Hermitage, they accidentally discovered some mineral protruding from the earth, and going to work with their pocket knives, found large deposits of copper in the galena ore. The next day two men with pick and spade took out 140 pounds of pure galena. The records of our mines in Jasper county read like the most marvelous stories from the Arabian Tales. A local paper announces the discovery of a diamond mine. The report—that at Black Range, near Joplin, where Lorenzo Dow Cox, a colored man, found a diamond in 1872, and two colored men the other day sunk a shaft and found a solid block of mineral covering the whole bottom of the shaft. They have struck about two feet into it, and find it solid as far as they have gone. They have taken out about 1,000 pounds, and from present appearances there will be no end to it.

The Baggage-Smasher's Ideal Railroad Restaurant.

[From the Bridgeport (Conn.) Standard, December 1.]

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An interesting case, involving the responsibilities of the railroad companies, was decided at Norwich, Conn., last week, in the suit brought by William L. Brown to recover $500 from Thomas Pitt, for property destroyed by a gang of roughs landed by him on Mystic Island in March, 1870, to witness the Edwards and Collyer fight. The court decided that one had reasonable ground for apprehending that the landing of these men on the island would result in the destruction of property, he was therefore liable for $250 damages.

The first cast-iron facade in the United States or the world was erected in the corner of Duane and Centre streets, New York, in 1847. Within the last ten years cast-iron fronts have sprung up in that city with increasing rapidity, and now they are so numerous that, if arranged in one line, they would reach as far as from the City Hall to Union square, a distance of about two miles. Philadelphia contains, we are told, about one-third as many as New York. No iron front has ever been destroyed by fire except at Chicago.

PERSONAL.

Judge Thomas Settle has been appointed an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of his native State of North Carolina, by Governor Caldwell. It was this position which Judge Settle resigned to accept the mission to Peru.

Ralph Waldo Emerson recently made his appearance among his old friends in London. To all but a very few intimate friends he was incognito, but the pleasant little room in Down street where he remained during his short stay suddenly became a shrine to his friends of earlier days. The nearest thing to an appearance which he made was a Sunday evening visit to the Cosmopolitan Club, where he was introduced by Thos. Hughes, and was for an hour or two surrounded by a reverent circle of eminent scholars. He has now gone to Egypt, but promises to return in the spring and pass two months with his friends in London. He will have in that case to see a good many people, for no Englishman has more, if so many, enthusiastic friends.

Louis Napoleon, with his wife and son, intends to make a visit to this country in the spring, and to travel here the greater part of the year.

Miss Sarah E. Fuller, one of the best qualified of the lady wood engravers in the country, and the author of a manual upon the subject, has opened a studio in New York for the reception of pupils, and she believes there is an unoccupied field for the labor of women in this business.

Mrs. Dust, wife of the bandmaster of a British regiment, recently presented her lord with four little specs of dust, boys of equal age. "Dust to dust."

Senator Schurz said of Henry Ward Beecher's address at Mr. Greeley's funeral: "If this is art, then it is that perfect art in which every trace of art is concealed, and every thought concerning the speaker vanished by his power to engage all hearts with the thought by which his life was filled."

The other day Cornelius Vanderbilt offered to lay a wager of $10,000 that he would be still active and abundantly able to manage his multifarious affairs fifteen years hence from the time of the coming January. This will make him ninety-three, and there is no perceptible reason why he should not then be able to dance a hornpipe before breakfast.

A New Jersey paper publishes a letter written by a friend of Mr. Thomas Nast, the artist, in which he pitches into "Eli Perkins" for having invaded the private circle of Mr. Nast's family and then published in an exaggerated form all he had learned about the artist's domestic life. The writer of the letter naturally objects to the whole business of "interviewing," and justly says that Mr. Nast, though a comic artist, has his feelings, and would prefer, on the whole, that the public should regard him as a rational being, with the average amount of common sense and self-respect, instead of as a blatent idiot and bumptious egotist. Without questioning the propriety of the property do, the property, a good taste of this practice of "interviewing," the gentleman very seriously objects to the interviews because he commonly presents himself under false colors—that of a slight acquaintance, soliciting a personal favor, an almost hand wagon. If there is an invalid, a calling on quite other than reportorial business, and destitute of any intention of "making an article" out of his visit.

Referring to the great diamond fraud, Mr. Clarence King received the following humorous complimentary from Rev. Horace Hobbins, of San Francisco, in that gentleman's Thanksgiving sermon: "One scientific man, whose untarnished name is worth all the diamonds in the world, has found occasion to prove to the world the value of science and the great moral worth, and that result alone compensates for all the expense and labor. Clarence King, in response to the promptings of duty and responsibility, as the geologist in charge of the territory where the diamond fields were discovered, sought out the scene of the fraud, in the service of science, and ably assisted with his indefinable proofs to those engaged in forwarding the scheme, and put an end to the projected robbery of the people. To have learned that we have one such man is enough to make us look upon this whole stupendous wrong and its results as a cause of thankfulness."

A Miss Apple tried to commit suicide at Mariposa, California, lately, because she was neglected fruit. Miss Apple waited to be one of a pair.

A literary and musical entertainment was given at Baltimore, the other day, for the benefit of Miss Rosalie M. Poe, sister to Poe, the poet.

Grand Meade's character and services were apparently as highly appreciated in Europe as at home. One of the most discriminating, intelligent and appreciative obituary notices of the many published, is from the *Swiss Times*, printed at Geneva, Switzerland, November 15th. In the opening of the article in this admirable connection with the meeting of Gen. Meade with Lee, at the time of the Appomattox surrender, the writer says: "Such instances of complete cessation of researches through lack of means; and the chemists who have been engaged in this preparation to prevent this will be backed by the most eminent men in England. The Prussian system of education have arranged to press a similar demand is well known. The prospect, therefore, is that this country will soon be in the front rank of the progressive educational mind from the mental prostration of the Dark Ages, when the clerical fathers fed the big boys hold the little ones in a slavery that would gratify the heart of Brigham Young. It is high sufficient, if wisely distributed, to put a good education within reach of every human being in England.

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[Correspondence New .

A German gentleman cannot be taught to make up a bed as beds are ma[illegible] country. If you wish to sleep in Germ[illegible] horizontal position, and to have the sheet that is over you reach beyond your feet, so as to tuck in below, and the blankets reach over and tuck in above, and so that before the night is half spent the sheet shall not be a rope about your neck and the blankets tumbled on the floor, you must learn to make your own bed. The writer has long ago given over vain words upon this subject and taken the matter practically into his own hands. The chamber servant does the thing in the morning his way, and your humble servant does it at night his way. Breath is not wasted any more. In the memorable words of another, we say, "Let us have peace." To appreciate this matter fully, the reader must understand that a German bed, constructed on liberal principles, is three feet wide. The way they get in this country is that they call a double bed is the literal one of placing two single beds side by side. If there is such a thing in an emperor's dominions as an American double bed, the writer has not seen it and despairs of the sight. It is considered with us the perfection of a bed that, independent of bolsters and pillows, it shall be absolutely level, but in Germany it must slope from the head downward at an angle of not less than 45 degrees. How a we have developed German manages to keep in place, and especially how, he chances to turn over in his sleep, he manages to keep his blankets, is, with this writer, an unsolved problem. It has been found on the Cocoanuta Mountains, at fifteen hundred feet, these mountains being twenty-eight miles from Tonala Bar, and in a very hotbed of insalubrity, that ten grains of quinine, taken in a single tumbler of water, will break a chill in short six knots, I had reason to suppose that I was within less than ten miles of Tonala Bar at the time the ship struck, as I was standing northwest by west, half west, being at the time on the quarter-deck and not seeing any low land. I then went into my room to dress. In ten minutes more I was on deck. After the heavy sea had put to starboard and the ship gone about, I found that the compass showed her ship's head northwest by north half north. Up to having such a fact nothing had been heard of the so-called Germans—had Germans that have not emigrated to American shores. The Germans are, as a German people, that as a people they are not bad.

To say that the Germans are convivial is only to repeat what has been said in advance about every thing that all the world knows. There is no occasion, which is not celebrated in this country, which is not excited with its usual customs. Literally and truly everybody drinks wine and beer, and about every man smokes. The writer affirms that except in the or three instances he has not seen water used as a beverage in Germany. Even the babies seem to do it as a matter of course to him, or in the case of the babies, to suppose his example. He dines daily in public and has opportunities for observation. Over and over again, at table, he has seen mothers filling the bottles of their babies with wine and beer, and he has seen young children with their mothers served with their own flasks of wine, and everybody seems contented. Gerstel is often grow merry over their wine, and talk loud, and sometimes become hilariously uproarious. They sing like Frenchmen, and not English, as has often been stated, and his name is pronounced much as it is spelled—Voury. His trunk is a large one, a bright, well built; has sleepy-looking, half-open, black eyes, and a full, and peculiar forehead, and with coarse corner bumps strikingly developed. His nose is sizable, and bumpy enough in outline to satisfy Bunsby himself for comparison, and he has a somewhat huge mustache, and speaks in a deep, guttural tone, as if the words there occurred no case of the small-pox, though some were exposed to the disease. In the same families, Dr. Scott vaccinated the members, but without effect so long as they continued the use of the cohosh; after cessation of the tea as a prophylactic, he again vaccinated them, when the specific effects of the vaccine took place. He submitted the results in these cases as new, and not without interest to the profession.

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GUATEMALA DISASTER.

...ry as Told by the Captain.

...ventures of the Survivors

[From the New York World.]

A FEMALE BROKER

AND HER MALE VICTIMS.

The People of Munich Swindled of Millions of Dollars.

[From the Chicago Tribune.]

Miss Adele Spitzeder, of Munich, Bavaria, a second-class actress and a first-class speculator, has added a talent for swindling on a colossal scale which would put to shame anything ever conceived in Wall street or any other American street even by the most astute male Peter Funk. Munich may now boast of its beer, its Wagner, and its Spitzeder, without fear of competition. The story is an interesting one, particularly as showing the state of perfection to which swindling has been brought in Europe. It is simply a case of "Yankee" in order to give it a different appearance, it is disguised by a solution of sesquioxide of sub-carbonate of iron, which changes the color. The effect of an excessive use of this gas, it is declared by medical men, cannot in time

[illegible] cases, permanent insanity. [illegible] admitted that he had [illegible] habit of using it for [illegible] a year, [illegible] from his bed, using gunpowder for [illegible] of the kidneys. Some time ago, West had [illegible] in Baltimore where he was [illegible] and [illegible] gas. He subsequently sold the right to [illegible] to a man named [illegible], Way, on [illegible] street, near Broadway. West further [illegible] this man, by use of the gas, is now an [illegible] insane asylum, hopelessly [illegible] a victim of its deadly effects. Whether it has produced violent hemorrhage or not, at present [illegible] is [illegible] and, with [illegible] and significant expression of [illegible], "I am [illegible]." He stated that on Monday, [illegible] the fumes of the gas [illegible] and [illegible] gas left, and not wanting to waste it, [illegible] whole amount during the day.

Dr. Lodtz declares the effect of the gas "seems to him like a nightmare," and says he can assign no [illegible] to its use, except the influence of the [illegible] Davisoon, of Milford, who has known him [illegible] food, and an interview, also with him, on [illegible] admits that his previous convictions [illegible] insanity are confirmed. His excessive [illegible] of gas," he intimates, has done the work; he feels "as well as could be [illegible]" that he has a good appetite, but no [illegible], on account of anxiety, caused not [illegible] himself but for his family and friends.

[illegible] that he confident will be acquitted. [illegible] Turner, the victim of this terrible affair, was a well-known colored man, who, in his younger days, was a successful manager of some of the prominent circuses. Samuel M. Harrington, Esq., remembers him as a good-natured lad. He was about thirty years of age. There is a general refusal to accept West's allegation that he killed Turner in self-defense, but, for the present, nothing further can be known as to the real facts of the terrible affair, and it is likely that only the coroner's inquest and grouping of all the circumstances will evolve the truth.

THE OLD, SAD STORY.

A Mother and Five Children Burned, Two of Them Fatally, by the Explosion of a Can of Oil Lamp.

The Lancaster *Intelligencer* says: "On Monday evening last, as Mrs. Jacob D. Graybill, residing near Petersburg, was sitting at a table with her youngest child in her lap, the child caught hold of and overturned a lighted coal oil lamp which was near, once broken, and in an instant the room was filled with flame. Mrs. Graybill and five of her children were all badly burned, the youngest so severely that it died on Tuesday night, and it is feared that the next youngest will also die. The house was on fire, and owing to the confusion and excitement following the accident, would have been burned down had it not been for the timely assistance rendered by Adam Graybill and an aged lady named Downey, who were present but fortunately escaped injury. Jacob H. Graybill, the father of the family, was absent at the time of the accident, on business. The child that died was buried in the family burying ground, near Petersburg. The sad accident has cast quite a gloom over the neighborhood. It is hoped it may be a warning to all to use great caution in handling that most dangerous of all illuminating agents—coal oil.

THE IRON TRADE.

The Crisis in England.

[From the New York Bulletin.]

Recent advices from England concur in representing that the iron trade of the country is still in a very unsettled condition. Even the real character of the recent decline is a matter of dispute in certain quarters. It is asserted, for instance, that the concessions made to more than increase of wages on certain kinds; and if it falls, then there is a reduction in wages. By this arrangement, which extends also to the coal trade, the coal and iron miners in England are now able to make as much money in a day as they formerly earned in a week. But this compact, while it imparts a degree of stability to the markets, is attended by the grave results of preventing employers from taking advantage of any turn in business. It works well so long as prices are upward, when there is a sharp demand the hands of the ironmaster are virtually tied. Any important wages that may take place can only be sustained by heavy capitalists, and then only with a certainty of a loss of any difference that may exist between the reduced prices and the high rates of wages which were made on the previous market prices. They must be out of pocket until sufficient interval elapses to allow a readjustment of wages on the reduced scale, and even then he must fall back on his reserved capital, as there is no chance of a reimbursement for the loss incurred. No matter what reduction may take place in prices, there can be no change in wages for a period of one or more months until the next quarterly or half-yearly averages shall have been struck.

The very consequences resulting from this condition of affairs are now being developed. The rapid advances in the price of iron has stimulated foreign competition to a degree that now begins to check the home demand. The ironmasters, unable to regulate the cost of production with the market rates, are forced to seek a foreign outlet for their surplus stock. And at present both of these measures are in process. some ironmasters have taken orders at a loss, while others have to take out their furnaces. Employers are curtailing production in proportion as the old orders are filled, and as new ones are not forthcoming. In this surroundings this peak, cut the Spaniards off from the water, and the white party to the controversy of one hundred and fifty souls, perished from thirst or from the arrows of the savages. The report of this has passed the spot several times, and on one occasion, while searching for relics, found a number of copper grape shot, which seemed to point to the melancholy to the sad story.

We believe this disaster put an end to the mining operations on the San Saba. The destroyed party were on a prospecting reconnoissance, and had provisions and supplies for the colony, the failure of which compelled the colonists to seek provisions and safety in the settlements of Texas.

—William Ward, No. 92 Broad street, New York, quotes stock privileges as selling for one per cent. cash bonus on thirty days' time, and one and a half to one per cent. bonus on sixty days' time. Orders are filled, as near the close of the market as possible, at the following variations from the market price of the securities named:

	Puts.	Calls.
Central and Hud...1	to 1⅛ below.	1⅛ to 2 above.
Erie first pref.....1½	to 1⅝ below.	1⅝ to 2 above.
Erie.....1	to 1⅛ below.	1⅛ to 2 above.
Ohio and Miss.....1⅛	to 2 below.	1⅛ to 2 above.
Northwestern.....1	to 2 below.	1 to 3 above.
Rock Island.....1½	to 2 below.	2 to 3 above.
St. P. com. & pfd.1½	to 2 below.	2 to 3 above.
Union Pacific.....1½	to 2 below.	2 to 2½ above.
S. Bonds of 1881.....1	to 1½ below.	1½ to 2 above.
U.S. Union Tel...1	to 1⅛ below.	2 to 2½ above.
Han. and St. Jo...1	to 1⅛ below.	2½ to 3 above.
Gold.....1	to 1⅛ below.	1 to 1⅛ above.
Currency 6s.....1	to 1½ below.	1½ to 2 above.

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold.....	112½
United States 6s of 1881.....	117½
United States 5-20s of 1862.....	113½
United States 5-20s of 1864.....	113½
United States 5-20s of 1865.....	113½
United States 10-40s.....	109½
United States, 5-20s, January and July, 1865.....	115½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867.....	116½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868.....	116½
Currency Pacifics.....	113

—The old and well known firm of A. H. Brown & Co., Zanesville, Ohio, and the Second National Bank of that place, announce that they will both retire from business on and after December 16, 1872.

They are to be succeeded by the Muskingum Valley Bank, with A. H. Brown as President and A. V. Smith as Cashier.

—The Parker oil region, always prolific in the production of banks, has given birth to a new institution, "the Karns City Savings Bank," of Karns city, Butler county.

Messrs. Rathbone Sard & Co. are the owners and founders, and the successful management of their Fairview and Elderton houses is a guarantee of judicious and careful administration of the new institution.

—The Pittsburgh Stock Board quotes Pittsburgh 5's at 75, 6's at 91¼, 7's at 104; Allegheny Valley Railroad 7-30's at 95 asked, with sales at 94; Pan Handle 7's 82 asked and 78 bid; Oil creek 7's 79 bid.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &c., at the various points of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

December 11, 1872.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Gold.....	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝
Tennessee 6's.....	77	77	77	77	77	77
Western Union Tel.....	78	78	78	.....	.....	.....
Quicksilver.....	37	37	37	.....	.....	.....
Pacific Mail.....	77¾	77¾	78⅛	78⅜	78¼	78⅜
New York Central.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wells, Fargo Express.....	95	.....	98	.....	.....	.....
Erie.....	95⅞	.....	96⅛	.....	.....	.....
United States Express.....	59	.....	59	.....	.....	.....
New York Central.....	96½	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
Erie pref.....	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
Michigan Central.....	94	94	94	94	94	94
Michigan Southern.....	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼
Illinois Central.....	138	138	138	138	138	138
Cleveland and Pittsburgh.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chicago and Northwest.....	91¾	91¾	91¾	91	91	91
Preferred.....	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
Rock Island.....	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼
St. Paul.....	39	39	39	39	39	39
Do. preferred.....	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝	77	77¼	77¼
Fort Wayne.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do. Preferred.....	91	91	91	91	91	91
Cleveland and Pittsburgh.....	87	87	87	87	87	87
Ohio and Mississippi.....	27½	27½	27½	27½	27½	27½
Toledo and Wabash.....	47	47	47	47	47	47
Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw.....	37	37	37	37	37	37
Boston, Hartford & Erie.....	7	7	7	7	7	7
Harlem.....	117	.....	116	.....	.....	.....
New Jersey Central.....	102½	.....	102½	.....	.....	.....

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penn'a Central.....	56½	Lehigh Valley R. R.	59¼
Phila. and Erie.....	27	North Penna. R. R.	50
Lehigh Navigation..	39	United Co.'s of N. J.	124
Catawissa.....	22½	Schuylkill Navigat'n.	13¾
Oil Creek & A. R. R.	58	Reading.....	49¾

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Northwestern.....1	to 2 below.	1 to 3 above.
Rock Island.....1½	to 2 below.	2 to 3 above.
St. P. com. & pfd.1½	to 2 below.	2 to 3 above.
Union Pacific.....1½	to 2 below.	2 to 2½ above.
U.S. Bonds of 1881.....1	to 1½ below.	1½ to 2 above.
U.S. Union Tel...1	to 1⅛ below.	2 to 2½ above.
Han. and St. Jo...1	to 1⅛ below.	2½ to 3 above.
Gold.....1	to 1⅛ below.	1 to 1⅛ above.
Currency 6s.....1	to 1½ below.	1½ to 2 above.

The above rates imply first-class names.

WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

December 4.—The market is unusually quiet. Prices are without quotable change, but the recent advance is scarcely sustained. It is generally assumed that the weakness is only temporary, and that there will be a large amount of activity when the holiday season is past. There continues a fair demand for all kinds of pulled, and an advance of ½c. @ 1c. has been established on fine. The sales of California interior are still firm—their demands being equal to the present prices ruling here. The sales comprise 80 bales Australian at 65@c; 40 do pulled, 45c.; 40 Montevideo at 60 @ 60 low super, 55c.; 2,000 Rs combing and delaine, 55c; 56 lis ex spring California, 100 do fall do., 50c.; 50 do unwashed, and 50 bales do, on private terms.

Mr. James Lynch, in his printed list of inst., gives the following figures:

Arrivals at this port from January 1 to December 1—

	1871.	1872.
Foreign.....	bales. 29,427	77,248
Domestic.....	" 90,317	86,768
California.....	" 16,177	18,425
	135,921	182,441
	164,677	183,817

Shipping List.

December 7.—The market continues quiet, and without change in prices. There is little new arrival from manufacturers, who are unwilling to carry a large stock over into the new year, therefore the business is chiefly with dealers. The present demand is fair for Texas and pulled, and prices for these descriptions are firm. Fleece are in fair demand, but the stock remains very light, and consequently the business is small. The sales comprise 25,000 lbs Cape at 41@42c; 3,000 lbs Montevideo, $1 35@0 lbs Texas, 40@45c; 10 bales California fleece, 50@55c; 10 do pulled, 45@50c; and 20 do damaged East India, 11@13c. cash.—*Shipping List.*

December 7.—The market has been quiet, though the trac sactions foot up fairly. Manufacturers are looking about, and reserve their fall wants for which prices are satisfactory, take them. There has been no change in prices the past week. Very few domestic fleeces have been sold, and of these few manufacturers care to buy until compelled to do so. The arrivals have been fair, but the stocks of manufacturers and the usual United wools have been in moderate demand, and prices are quite steady.

For Cape and Australian the market is quiet, so far as sales are concerned, but prices are steady, and fully as strong as a week ago. Holders differ materially as to their views as to the condition of affairs. One large holder of Cape informed us he had refused 45c. cash for his stock, but was asking 42 cents, but some are selling at the latter rate on four months, and a shade less than 40 cents for cash.

Recent advices from Australia indicate that wool is higher than last year, even, and at present cost as ther Australians can Cape can be laid down here at a profit. The London sales, which opened on the 21st ult. were quite well attended, and prices advanced 2 @ 5 per cent, from Sep ember, owing partly to the scarcity in England, and partly to the limited supply. Advices from Australia, as Montevideo had been taken just previous to the sale, and therefore

The London *Economist*, under date of November 16, gives an estimate of the condition of the English wool market, stating the exports and imports from official figures, in cases to the corresponding time last year. Exeh's—market, which must last five months, or until the new clip can be obtained, is short by at least a two months' supply. It this be found to be the true condition of affairs, later rise in prices may be looked for, and from the present the Boston market seems like y to continue. The ar ival of wools at Boston for the week ending with a moderate demand only.—*Commercial Bulletin.*

A Large Clip of Wool.

During the last week Mr. James Buchanan, of Mt Pleasant township, delivered at the wore house of Jacob Morgan, Esq., of this place, the largest single clip of wool that has, perhaps, ever changed hands in this county. The clip numbered over 1,500 fleeces, and weighed 5,000 lbs. The ironmasters, who would like to secure a considerable length of time, during which he could supply them with their furnace stock, and attention bestowed upon a flock of such dimensions. Who can beat it? *Wellsboro Agitator.*

A Bout 16,000 pounds of wool found a market in this place last week, 12,000 pounds of which was bought by a commoner, of Columbiana, by Mr. Jonathan Hasson, and the balance by Wright, and packed in the old Hasson building.—*New Lisbon Journal.*

The wool market in Harrison county was quite active and prices ruled high, comparatively sales. A large amount of wool was purchased at from 60 to 65 cents a pound, averaging probably 62 cents.—*Republican.*

At out 30,000 pounds of wool were shipped from this point last week, and the length of it going in on a train is three is yet in the warehouses here more than one-third that amount. The buyers in this section are paying 60 cents per pound for good wool.—*Cambridge Times.*

Last Saturday was a brisk day in this place, wool having been brought to Billy Snap in large quantities.—*Beaver (W. Va.) Courier.*

COAL MARKETS.

CINCINNATI.

December 10.—There continues to be a good consumptive demand, and with a light supply, prices have been well supported.

Youghiogheny, per bushel, delivered.....	00@2⅛
Blue (Cannelton), per bushel, delivered.....	00@2⅛
Kanawha, per bushel, delivered.....	00@2⅛
Lake coke, at yards.....	00@3 50
Gas coke, delivered.....	00@3 50
Hard coke, delivered.....	00@3 50

TIN PLATES, ETC.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, December 12, 1872.

We have no sympathy with fatalism, and yet we can not help to say that the "Stranger" destiny was on him and he could not escape it. There were inward causes that generated their way outward to this terrible end. He felt premonitions of it not only a few weeks but many months ago. During some title in Brooklyn early in the year he came down in the cars with a voice of sudden sadness and a tone of unwonted pathos, "I have but one more year to live," that is out the Presidency, but death." Later in the summer (or, perhaps, early in the fall) when some friends were talking with him at a merry supper table, and when one or us gaily asked "how he enjoyed being praised by one political party and damned by the other," he simply answered that "nothing would gratify him so much as to receive from some celestial messenger an authoritative assurance that he must die the next morning." About the middle of October, in a Sunday evening conversation with him, the same premonitory misgivings on death and immortality broke forth from his lips.

ODD NAMES.

The Staked Plains and the Journey to the Dead.

The Austin *Statesman* explains the difference between the two desert roads bearing the above names, which are often applied indiscriminately:

The Staked Plains (in Spanish, Los Llanos Estacados) lie between the head of the Concho and the Pecos rivers in Northwestern Texas, and are at least three hundred miles this side of the nearest point in the Territory of New Mexico. In the early days of Spanish settlement in Texas, perhaps as far back as 1710, numerous bands of Indians, on the San Saba, in what is now San Saba county. A settlement was formed there, and a mission church built by the Jesuits, the remains of which, as well as that of smelting furnaces, etc., are still visible.

Chihuahua and those days, being the center of mining enterprises of Northeastern Mexico, the settlers on the San Saba laid out a regular wagon-road to Chihuahua, staking it out as they went for the benefit of the returning party. Hence the name, Llanos Estacados.

A few years after the opening of this route a terrible massacre took place of Spaniards and Mexicans on their way from Chihuahua to San Saba. About twenty miles west of the latter there is a noted mineral spring called El Ojo Escondido, or the Hidden Spring (Hidden Eye?). Here the Spaniards were encamped. During the night the camp of 50,000 was surrounded by several thousand Comanches and Kiowas, and driven up on the plateau of the mesa, at the foot of which they were encamped. The Indians surrounded this peak, cut the Spaniards off from the water, and in the battle the party lost a number of one hundred and fifty souls, perished from thirst or from the arrows of the savages. The report of this has passed the spot several times, and on one occasion, while searching for relics, found a number of copper grape shot, which seemed to point to the melancholy to the sad story.

We believe this disaster put an end to the mining operations on the San Saba. The destroyed party were on a prospecting reconnoissance, and had provisions and supplies for the colony, the failure of which compelled the colonists to seek provisions and safety in the settlements of Texas.

—The Journey of the Dead, in Spanish "tornada del Muerto," is a stretch of desert country in New Mexico of ninety miles, without water. In going from El Paso to Santa Fe, you have to pass this "tornada," or follow the more circuitous and difficult river route. The battle of Val Verde was fought at the upper end of the "journey," but the Texans did not pass over it. It received its luguorious name from the number of the carcasses of animals which have perished from thirst. The writer has driven across it frequently without suffering or serious inconvenience, by starting across by noon and driving straight through with as little delay as possible. Generally the drivers prefer to go about twenty-six to thirty hours. The road is equal to the best turnpike the greater portion of the distance.—*Cor.*

DEATH PENALTY IN CHINA.

The "Smothing" of a Disturbed District.

Some hundred bamboo cages are wanted!" Such was the tenor of an order issued a short time ago from the office of Chow Tsung Hsiang, magistrate for Swatow. The plain meaning was that a number of men were to be beheaded, and the bamboo cages were required to furnish the requisite means of conveying the victims to the execution grounds. The occasion of this hecatomb was the proclamation of the Emperor of China's universal commission, is meeting out justice to delinquents in the disturbed districts of twenty and thirty years' standing, as well as to those of quite recent date. During the time of the rebellion that part of China was especially thrown into a state of general misrule and judicial confusion. The civil magistrates were often set at defiance even by villages which had not participated in insurrection, but whose clan ties and clan feuds made them unwilling to admit an outside umpire to regulate their social relations and rights. And so cases were made more than ordinarily complicated, and murders were pursued with bloody strife, taxes were withheld, and lawlessness reigned supreme. It is a noticeable characteristic of the Chinese civil administration, that though the civil representatives of the imperial government were powerless themselves to punish or protect, they did not allow themselves to forget these things—a note was carefully made of every lawless act and its perpetrators. And when peace was restored there, a score of men who had made for himself a name in the north among the Taepings was sent, with full powers over a district to "soothe" his old neighbors and acquaintances. And he has "soothed" large numbers of them, for they have made no disturbances of any kind since they passed under his hands—and never will. Gen. Fang has been engaged in this task over three years.—*Shanghai Gazette.*

HYDROPHOBIA OR NOT?

Horrible Death of a Man in Chicago—Bitten by a Dog Over Twenty Years Ago.

[From the Chicago Times, 29 h.]

John C. Strickly, engineer on the fire engine house on James, died at his late residence, No. 30 West Adams street, at about five o'clock on last evening. The symptoms of his disease indicating strongly that he had hydrophobia. He was in perfect health up to last Tuesday evening, when during slight unwell he left the engine house and went home. Shortly after his arrival he was seized with violent convulsions and a physician was summoned but found, after examining the symptoms which his patient exhibited, that he was unable to do anything for him. The paroxysms of pain grow rapidly worse until yesterday morning, when Drs. Andrews, Ingals, Seeley, and Clark were called in, and each pronounced the case hydrophobia, but were unable to determine the nature of his disease except by the symptoms which he manifested hydrophobia. At the sight of water or even the mention of the patient would be seized with convulsions so violent that it would take a considerable length of time, during which he suffered the most intense agony. His other symptoms, however, were of a character totally different from those hereditarily manifested in patients afflicted with the disease above mentioned, and since neither his friends nor physicians could discover any symptoms of having been bitten by a dog, except in one instance, over twenty years ago, the physicians are unable to decide upon the real nature of his disease. The convulsions followed each other at intervals of from about five minutes to half an hour, during which time he suffered. When death relieved him of his fiendish agonies he retained full possession of his faculties up to the last moment.

HORACE GREELEY.

Premonitory Meditations on Death and Immortality.

In the *Golden Age* Theodore Tilton relates the following of his interviews with Horace Greeley:

About three weeks ago, Mr. Greeley said to us (clasping our hand and holding it for the last time), "Tilton, my dear friend, don't worry about me. I have not slept; I shall never sleep again; I pray for death." From that touching interview we retired as if stunned by a prescience of the coming calamity; and on narrating the incident to a friend, we remarked, "He would not say that unless Mr. Greeley did not live three weeks." The prediction was all too sadly verified; every crumbling column fell within that time.

We have no sympathy with fatalism, and yet we can not help to say that the "Stranger" destiny was on him and he could not escape it. There were inward causes that generated their way outward to this terrible end. He felt premonitions of it not only a few weeks but many months ago. During some title in Brooklyn early in the year he came down in the cars with a voice of sudden sadness and a tone of unwonted pathos, "I have but one more year to live," that is out the Presidency, but death." Later in the summer (or, perhaps, early in the fall) when some friends were talking with him at a merry supper table, and when one or us gaily asked "how he enjoyed being praised by one political party and damned by the other," he simply answered that "nothing would gratify him so much as to receive from some celestial messenger an authoritative assurance that he must die the next morning." About the middle of October, in a Sunday evening conversation with him, the same premonitory misgivings on death and immortality broke forth from his lips.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, December 11, 1872.

REMARKS.—The weather is still cold and the [illegible] are full of ice, rendering navigation difficult [illegible] dangerous, not to say out of the question. Operators, however, "keep coming" will put in an appearance [illegible] beyond our ken.

The following are the receipts of the [illegible] articles of produce received for the past two [illegible]:

	Lots.	This week.
Flour, barrels.....	5,632	10,952
Apples, barrels.....	1,264	1,488
Cheese, boxes.....	2,281	867
Corn, sacks.....	1,133	2,193
Wheat, sacks.....	5,066	2,650
Barley, sacks.....	3,087	3,706
Rye, sacks.....	156	709
Oats, sacks.....	1,362	3,197
Butter, packages.....	174	972
Bacon, pieces.....	20,466	18,192
Bacon, tierces.....	69	142

We have no changes to note in the general characteristics of the market uniformity being the rule and not the exception in prices. The supply of wheat still continues light, though as yet the mills manage to get all they want to keep their machinery in motion. Western brands of flour are a shade higher, with stocks reported rather light. Bacon and provisions are quiet and steady at quotations. Butter and eggs are in demand for good fresh articles. Nothing else saleable.

Following are the ruling figures of the market, computed at wholesale.

ASHES—Pearls 11@11¼; pots 10c; soda ash, common, 4½@5c; refined 6@6¼c; nitrate soda 4¾@5c; arsenic 3½c.

ALES—3 @ 3½ bbl; half do $4 50; XX, $10 @ bbl; half do $5; India Ale, $11 @ bbl; $5 50 for half do. Porter $10 bbl; half do. Ales and porter packages are returned $3 are allowed for barrels and $2 50 for half do.

BEANS—Prime white hand-picked, selling supplies command $3 00@3 25 per bush; but most be guaranteed not "frost bitten." Receipts 79 bbl.

BUTTER—Sales in a jobbing way at 45@50c per gallon.

BRAN—Sales—Navy $2 50@2 75 per bushel; common $1 75 @2 00.

BROOMS—Market steady at 4@7c.

BROOM CORN—Market dull and weak; prime common to choice, 6@7c; fine to prime do 7@8c.

BROOM HANDLES—Plain white 3c; clear sides 6c; 6½ sides 7c; 7½ sides 8c; 8½ sides 9c; 9½ sides 10c; 10½ sides 11c; 11½ sides 12c.

BUCKETS—Painted, $1 75@2 per dozen; clear sides 6@6½; sides 7@7½; 7½ sides 8@8½; 8½ sides 9@9½; 9½ sides 10@10½; 10½ sides 11@11½; 11½ sides 12@12½.

CANDLES—Sperm 50@55c; adamantine 12½@13c; stearine 12½@13c; tallow 8½@9c; paraffine 15@16c.

CHEESE—Market steady at 12½@13c for Ohio; 13@13½c for New York.

COAL—Pittsburgh, 3½c; Youghiogheny, 3½c; Cannel, 3½c; Coke, 3½c.

COFFEE—Rio common to prime 20@23c; Java 30@35c; Mocha 35@40c; Laguayra 23@25c; Maracaibo 23@25c; Costa Rica 23@25c; Singapore 23@25c; Ceylon 23@25c; Java 30@35c; Mocha 35@40c; Laguayra 23@25c; Maracaibo 23@25c; Costa Rica 23@25c; Singapore 23@25c; Ceylon 23@25c.

CRACKERS—Market steady at 6@6½c; pyramids 7½@8c; Boston crackers 8½@9c; Boston pilot bread 6½@7c; Boston oyster crackers 6½@7c; Boston sugar crackers 8½@9c; Boston ginger snaps 8½@9c; Boston fancy crackers 8½@9c; Boston butter crackers 8½@9c; Boston soda crackers 8½@9

The Pittsburgh C... December 14, 1872.

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1872.

THE voting for a United States Senator to succeed Senator SUMNER will commence in the South Carolina Legislature to-day. For a week past the contest has every day been growing warmer, developing additional complications and new claimants. Senator SAWYER, ex-Governor SCOTT, Congressmen ELLIOTT and RAINEY, Associate Justice WRIGHT, of the Supreme Court, with a number of others, are all aspirants for the position.

IT is said that Senator SUMNER is preparing an historical speech which he intends to deliver on the question of the reference of his bill to expunge from the army register and regimental colors the names of the battles fought in defense of the Union during the war of the rebellion. It is sincerely to be hoped he will have the good sense to refrain from doing anything of the kind. The press and people of the entire country, almost without exception, have condemned the proposition, and ex-Confederates being almost as warmly opposed to it as the Unionists themselves.

THE proposition for an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, providing that elections shall be held on the same day in all the States in the Presidential year, is being indorsed in many unexpected quarters. Some journals, however, hold that the passage of such an amendment is not necessary, it being maintained that full power over the subject is delegated to Congress by the fourth section of the first article of the Constitution, which confers upon that body power to regulate Congressional elections. It is not unlikely that the proposition may eventually result in the holding of all State elections in November, as is now done in several of the States.

IT is to be hoped that the explanatory Postal Bill introduced in the House by Congressman FOSTER of Virginia, may become a law without delay. The bill provides "that the true intent and meaning of sections 150, 151, and 152 of said act are that where one full rate of postage has been prepaid, as required by law, it shall be forwarded to its destination, charged with the unpaid rate to be collected on delivery, and that no double rate of postage shall be collected where such partial prepayment has been made." The inconveniences arising to the public from the construction at present placed upon the law, have occasioned much well grounded dissatisfaction, and it is time that the matter were remedied.

SOME time ago, in speaking of the British demand which had then, in consequence of the extreme price of the British article, just sprung up, for American coal, we ventured the prediction that it would be likely to become permanent and increase. The latest intelligence from Great Britain corroborates this view. It appears that quite a number of English dealers who have transferred their orders from Liverpool to the United States are already shipping, and that the demand from the East Indies, as well as to places nearer to this country than to Great Britain. A leading New York journal states that coal is certain to assume shortly a most important position among our exports, as South America and the West Indies are sure to draw heavily on our markets for their supply of fuel.

THE President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, which controls about a hundred and forty thousand miles of the one hundred and sixty-five thousand miles of telegraph lines in the country, thinks it altogether fallacious to imagine that cheaper telegraph communication than we now have would be afforded by a government establishment; for the reason that the item of difference between fifty and sixty per cent. of the expenses of telegraphing, and that operators and employees in this country receive from two to three times more than in Europe. He neglects, however, to state the companion fact that the cost to the public of the transmission of messages exceeds that of Europe in pretty nearly a similar ratio. Of course it is right and proper that this subject should be considered in all its bearings, of which the point to which we refer is a very important one.

IT appears that the recent decision of the Attorney General with regard to the question of the right of the Postoffice authorities to prevent the transmission of obscene publications through the Postoffice, has been erroneously reported. The decision was said to be to the effect that no authority was conferred by existing laws to detain any mail package, however obscene might be the character of its contents. It is now explained that the opinion went no further than to assert that postmasters possess no right to break open sealed upon mere suspicion that the matter inclosed in the package is of an improper character. When there is positive evidence of the contents being indecent and in violation of law, it appears that postmasters have authority to prevent the transmission of the same through the mails. This is an important correction. Congress, however, ought to take legislative action on the subject without delay.

WE observe that the Memphis *Avalanche*, a Southern journal of the same political school as the Pittsburgh *Post*, entertains quite different views from the latter concerning the President's recommendations respecting the subject of education. The *Avalanche* holds that "Republican government and education must go hand in hand," and admonishes the people of the South that unless the Southern States take speedy measures to place a good, common school education within the reach of every child in that section, it will become the duty of Congress to see that it is done. Unlike the *Post*, that paper is not frightened by the bugbear of "centralization," nor sufficiently given over to the domination of partisan prejudice to characterize as "a delusion and a snare" the passage of measures for the promotion of that enlightenment upon which the pillars of the Republic are professedly based.

THE good old Commonwealth of Pennsylvania is in more senses than one the Banner State of the Nation. It now supplements and explains its majestic popular majorities at the October and November elections, by an equally magnificent reduction of its public debt. Governor GEARY has issued a proclamation declaring the payment, cancellation, extinguishment and final discharge of two millions four hundred and seventy-six thousand two hundred and thirteen dollars and fifty cents of the principal of the debt of the Commonwealth during the past year. Perhaps, in view of this interpreting fact, those papers which during the late campaign so persistently charged all sorts of mismanagement and extravagance upon the Republican State officials, will now have the decency to acknowledge their error, and admit that the various departments of the State Treasury were presided over and administered by honest and capable men.

FOREWARNED is forearmed. Even thus early in the session evidences are cropping out that the lobby at Washington are making preparations for a desperate attempt to secure the passage of a bill for the refunding of the cotton tax. When the proposition was first broached last winter, we denounced it as a gigantic and indefensible job, and it is to be hoped every honest member will oppose the corrupt scheme with all the resources at his command. In previous references to the subject we have shown the utter impossibility of restoring the money to those from whom it was really taken. Only a small amount of the tax is some seventy millions of dollars, the lion's share of which would of course go to the concocters and promoters of the job. Indeed, it is stated on good authority that a settled agreement has been made that the cotton ring shall have one half of the money if they succeed in pushing the claim through Congress. The scheme and its abettors should be vigilantly watched.

THE press of Chicago applaud the action of the Board of Trade of that city in expelling two members for issuing fraudulent receipts for corn and wheat to the extent of three hundred and twenty thousand bushels. These men simply resorted to fraud in order to depress the grain market, and in combination with others succeeded in swindling the producers of the Northwest out of millions of dollars. The act of expulsion on the part of the Board of Trade is lauded as an evidence of "commercial honor." Could the Board have done less, in face of the fact that the accused "made no defence whatever to the charges preferred against them?" One would suppose, too, that an association composed of honorable merchants would have voted unanimously for expelling from among them parties guilty of a gross fraud, but it is recorded that six in one hundred and ten voted against expulsion! The "commercial honor" of the Board requires that these ten should also be expelled, unless they can give a good reason for their desire to retain in the association self-confessed swindlers and knaves.

IT is to be hoped Congress will take early occasion to consider the Postmaster General's recommendation in favor of the establishment of postoffice savings banks. The system has been in use in England about eleven years, and has from the beginning been attended with constantly increasing success, having brought the savings bank principle into much more intimate relation with the great body of the people than it had ever before sustained, producing results correspondingly gratifying and beneficial. Last year the number of depositors increased 120,000, while the amount of deposits exceeded those of the preceding year by ten millions of dollars. Another proof of the salutary influence which the system has exerted upon the economical habits of the people, is afforded by the fact that the deposits in the regular savings banks have nearly doubled during the period of its existence. Whatever tends to foster the economic principle where it already exists, or to give it new forms of development, should commend itself to the attention of our own legislators not less than those of England and other countries.

VIENNA EXPOSITION.

Congress will be guilty of a grave dereliction in duty if it fails to give early and earnest attention to the remarks and recommendations of the President's Message on the subject of the Vienna Exposition. It may be that the House of Representatives is entitled to pardon, though surely it is entitled to no praise, for its inadequate action relative to the affair last session. At that time comparatively little was known in this country about the preparations, which were even then in progress, to render the Vienna exhibition of next year a decided advance upon the exhibitions of London and Paris, and even members of Congress were not necessarily criminal in their ignorance of circumstances and conditions, in view of which such relative superiority seemed an antecedent probability. Then caution in the expenditure or appropriation of national funds in the interest of private individuals is an excellent a Congressional virtue that an instance of its exercise is perhaps deserving of commendation rather than blame, even when facts may afterward show that it was founded in mistake or misapprehension. It is only in a very narrow and shortsighted view of the subject that persons who send specimens illustrative of their ingenuity or industry to the Vienna Exposition can be regarded as engaged exclusively in the promotion of their own advantage. If the articles are worth sending at all, that is, if they are really creditable to their contributors or makers, the exhibition of them results in national advantage, and is of international importance. Thus individuals who participate in the great display by the presentation of their products, in whatever department of art or labor, do not only benefit their country, and both directly and indirectly contribute to the profit of the nationality to which they belong. This truth has been so clearly and impressively illustrated and demonstrated by the histories of former world's fairs, that to reiterate or argue about it might seem supererogatory, or even puerile, if the American Congress had not decided, with the approval of many of its constituents, that contributors to the exhibition of next year must defray the entire expenses incurred.

Happily, in his message of this year, the President shows that he fully comprehends the wide reaching significance and importance of the subject. "The tendency of these exhibitions," President GRANT says, "is in the direction of advanced civilization and of the elevation of industry and of labor, and of the increase of human happiness, as well as of greater intercourse and good will between nations." Looked at from this point of view the subject is seen in its true compass and relations as a grand agency for extending, deepening, and refining civilization in all its various elements and departments. The exposition is not merely a national affair, it is international. Vienna is only the center of the movement which enlists the sympathies and co-operation of all these peoples whose cultivation of the arts entitles them to be considered as in any appreciable degree civilized. In the expositions formerly held at London and Paris, the objects exhibited were chiefly collected from Europe and America. Even the Eastern portions of Europe, including European Russia, were imperfectly represented; hence the so denominated "universal exposition" was inadequate in its display of the arts and industries of mere Christendom. At Vienna not only the edifice but the various preparations made and making for the accommodation of exhibitors are so extensive, complete, and scientifically optimal in plan, as to throw into the shade the arrangements which seemed so ample and fine in their day at the English and French capitals. And then not only all Europe but all the principal nations of Asia are preparing to send to the exhibition whatever objects may most satisfactorily illustrate their mechanical skill and their progress in the industrial arts. The Chinese, Turkish, Persian and other Eastern governments long ago made large appropriations of money in aid of private exhibitors as well as for the employment and use of government agents appointed for the purpose of collecting and forwarding such articles as should be judged proper to the aim of the undertaking. As regards mere entertainment and the gratification of a liberal curiosity there cannot be a doubt that the exhibition of oriental civilization at Vienna will be one of the most striking spectacles the world has ever seen. We may add that, though purely an incidental circumstance, the oriental exhibitors and visitors at the show, will not form one of its least attractive and interesting features.

The material advantages which the Vienna exposition is adapted and certain to result in, over and above those advantages with which the world is familiar in connection with former exhibitions of the kind, must occur to every person who has any knowledge of the industrial and social condition of Eastern Europe. Over vast areas the people are far behind in the knowledge of the arts, inventions and manufactures with which the inhabitants of Central and Western Europe have long been acquainted, and one result of the exhibition to them is certain to be the suggestion of wants unfelt before and the opening up of markets for western products among whole nations, hitherto content with their own primitive condition. Even in some regions of Asia these effects may flow from observations made and opportunities enjoyed at Vienna. Especially some American inventions, designed to save and facilitate labor, the exposition may easily enough prove the means of substituting for crude machines which have been in use ever since the days of ABRAHAM or FOHI. Certain articles of American manufacture long ago made their way into general use in the East where their American names enrich, if they do not adorn, some of the oldest vocabularies in the world, and there is nothing unlikely in the expectation that our reaping machines and other instruments of the sort may soon meet with equal success among the same unprogressive peoples. At any rate it would be very foolish to neglect the opportunities of large and extensive markets for American products which the Vienna exposition promises to present.

The people will certainly expect Congress to act upon the President's recommendation of an appropriation and other measures necessary to ensure a becoming representation of the United States at Vienna next year. No important government of Europe has neglected so long to appropriate the funds needed for so important an object The German imperial government and the governments of its constituent States have each assumed the entire cost involved in a complete representation of its respective interests. France, in spite of her heavy burdens, has reversed her first action, and has made such an appropriation as will enable her to make a splendid display in the exhibition. Bankrupt Spain also has devoted some millions of reals for the same purpose, and even Switzerland, little and rather impecunious, has appropriated four hundred thousand francs to enable her citizens to exhibit their skill and industry at Vienna.

The difficulty about the danger to which patents might be exposed has been, we believe, or will be arranged, so far as Austria is concerned, by an express stipulation between the Austrian and the American governments. But as several European countries, such as Switzerland and Holland, have no patent law, and as Russia grants a patent only on terms so hard that few inventors care to comply with them, risk from the exposure of new inventions at Vienna will be inevitable. But it will be common to all inventors who shall exhibit; and upon the whole the risk will, no doubt, be more than compensated by the general benefits of the exposition.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

No passage in President GRANT's admirably quiet, dignified and common sense message has been read by the people with deeper interest or with greater gratification, than the paragraph relating to the civil service. For many years the conviction has existed, and has been steadily growing in strength in the popular mind, that our civil service urgently needs reform. Professional politicians of the lower grades are nearly the only persons in any intelligent community in the country who do not recognize the fact. Men of this class, whether they have already attained office as the reward of political services, without possessing the necessary qualifications for the performance of its duties, or merely cherish the hope of attaining such temporal blessedness, are naturally hostile to a reform which casts disparagement upon their successes in the past and blights their prospect of success in the future. But the opposition of these men, instead of permanently preventing reform, is really hastening its accomplishment; in other words, it is only rendering the reform more effectual and complete. By arresting or at least aiding to arrest precipitate action, they are enabling and compelling the people to look with fixed attention upon the abuses which are the subject of complaint, and to form clearly defined views concerning the practical ends at which they are to aim. One of the chief causes which render a change in the constitution of the civil service indispensable is the transformation imposed upon the service itself by the rapid development of the country, in connection with the great events which have revolutionized American society in fully one-third of the territory over which it extends. With the lapse of every day the necessity thus unfolded becomes more obvious and pressing, and in the presence of the arguments which it presents, the opposition of politicians must seem ever more unworthy of respectful consideration.

Indeed, the American method of filling appointments in most departments of the civil service, as heretofore practised, is so manifestly transitional, it is so clearly stamped with the character of makeshift or temporary expedient that the time is not far away when no man of good common sense and some knowledge of life will be found to listen to any argumentation on the subject. At present a good many plain mechanics and plain business men, absorbed in their own pursuits and accustomed to think humbly of their own judgment concerning the high affairs of State, are apt to be easily silenced, when, attempting to say a word in favor of the reform in question, they happen to be encountered by one of those voluble and shifty gentlemen whose leisure from official duties has enabled him to master certain Congressional speeches designed to prove that the best workman is the man who has never learned his trade. Then, no doubt, there are a good many persons in every community accessible to what may be called the sympathetic argument. "A fellow feeling makes them wondrous kind." Uncertain of their own future, well aware of their own intellectual and perhaps moral deficiencies, and anticipating the possibility or even the probability that a position in the service of the State may some time seem desirable for themselves or for their relatives, they are easily impressed in favor of a system which holds out the prospect of remunerative employment to all who can command a certain measure of influence. In other countries most respectable and even high born persons have upheld and still uphold splendid public institutions on such grounds. One establishment of this kind in England was once described by MR. BAGOT as being chiefly adapted to afford out-door relief to members of the aristocracy. In the United States, with the extension of education and the growth of intelligence the people are fast learning to think about and to look into public affairs in a way which cannot fail soon to produce some effects surprising to those who have neglected to note the change in the popular temper.

It would be mere folly and injustice to pass sentence of general condemnation upon the subordinate officeholders of the past and the present. Very many of them have deserved more than they have ever received, and, upon the whole, it is rather remarkable that more and greater abuses than discredit the American system have not flourished under its operation. It is the system that is in fault, and it is the system which we are certainly destined to undergo a general reform, as it is certain that no able man would act upon its methods in managing his own private affairs. No capitalist would risk his money in or have anything to do with a business concern, however simple its relations, if the manager were bound to employ his assistants upon the recommendations of irresponsible parties, or without reference to their previously obtained natural and acquired fitness for the duties required of them, or if he were required to dismiss them and substitute others for them, on the occurrence of a contingency which did not affect either their characters or qualifications. Yet this is only a part of the practical absurdity which has extensively prevailed in the American civil service. In many ways mischievous upon the whole, and must of course become increasingly injurious with the enhanced complications and difficulties resulting from the advancement of the country in civilization and wealth. Upon the sound sense of the nation no impression adverse to the proposed reform is made by ridicule of objections to it on the same score. The people have no prejudices or partialities to gratify in the matter. If the rules are in any way objectionable, let them be amended. All that is required is such a system as shall secure a civil service free from the abuses and objections which are perfectly well known, and which must before very long be removed in one way or in another.

QUINQUENNIAL CENSUS.

One of the subjects which will probably engage the attention of Congress sooner or later during its present session, is the recommendation of the Secretary of the Interior relative to the time of taking the census. In the President's Message on this subject full details are mention, and, as the point to which it refers has been for some time, a topic of more or less interest among statisticians in Europe as well as in this country, it seems likely that several members of the House at least, have already investigated the details necessary to its complete illustration in a speech. We shall speak first as a matter of general concern. Most persons whose occasional curiosity or a higher motive may have led them to consult the American census reports, must have discovered their defects for practical purposes, resulting from the long interval of ten years between one census and another. In an country, even the most stationary, the difficulty would occur in the present age of rapid development in all departments of art and industry. In the United States, where so many causes co-operate in working transition, where "all things literally flow," and everything grows with a speed which makes its increase visible even from day to day, where great areas of land are transformed in a few months from a desert into fruitful fields, while within the same period sometimes a squatter's cabin becomes the center of a city, a census report necessarily ceases, almost before it can be printed, to exhibit the real condition of the nation. A decennial census report of course ceases to possess much more than a merely historical interest or value long before the expiration of the decade for which it was intended to serve. Then, while in certain more ancient and stable or unprogressive nations, by the employment of familiar principles and rules, the statistician is able, from ascertained facts in the past, to make deductions relative to the future sufficiently exact for practical ends, the method fails, established principles and rules prove untrustworthy when applied to details in a nation so exceptional in its conditions and so entirely *sui generis* as the United States. There is only one remedy for the evil, or, more properly speaking, there is only one way of furnishing the nation with the vast mass of facts concerning its own internal state, which the census is intended to supply. This is the measure recommended by the President, taking a census quinquennially, or every five years, instead of decennially, or every ten years, as the practice has heretofore been. When in 1876 celebrating the hundredth anniversary of American independence, no intelligent citizen can fail to feel the need of such accurate information touching the population and resources of the country as may serve to exhibit its actual growth and progress in the century then just completed. If the Statistical Congress should accept the invitation suggested by the President, and hold its regular triennial meeting in this country in 1876, the members of that distinguished assembly would hardly think us worthy of the compliment of their presence, and could hardly help forming a low estimate of our civilization, unless we should be able to lay before them more fresh and succulent spiritual pabulum of the sort best suited to their taste than the census tables of 1870.

It is a fact, we believe, that this country is considerably behind most other civilized nations in the matter of statistics of almost every kind. While in Europe the science of statistics is regarded as an indispensable element in the education of the statesman and the administrator; while Berlin since 1862 has had a seminary of which the specific object is to teach the science, and similar schools have been established in other European capitals, in this country, even the most educated men, it is only one here and there who has any lively appreciation of the importance of the subject, and among the others the impression is very prevalent that with the aid of statistics any proposition, no matter how false or paradoxical, may be proved true. However, this scepticism as to the utility of statistics does not extend to the details embraced in a census report. About the value of them in connection with the industrial and other interests of the nation there can be no doubt or difference of opinion, especially if through the exercise of adequate skill and diligence in the collection and arrangement of them, they exhibit facts instead of fancies or desires. It is probable that when as the consequence of improved education and political growth among us, intelligence shall exert its legitimate influence in the country, each State will take its own census at least as often as the General Government shall. And this result will be only a single form or development of the interest in details arranged and systematized with the view of ascertaining general laws, which is destined to distinguish the American people, when they shall have learned to appreciate the opportunities they enjoy for solving the mooted problems of social science, and for proposing and resolving others not yet thought of.

ANOTHER INTERNATIONAL TION.

Since the Tribunal of Arbitr... sessions at Geneva, the subject o... a mode of settling internationa... received a good deal of discussion... tinent of Europe. Some of the writ... have regarded the provisions for arbi... the Treaty of Washington, with almost unan... scepticism as to the final result. While they could not deny or question the good faith and honest intentions of the parties to the agreement, they were unable to believe that the conclusion would be favorable or such as to encourage imitation of the example. Rather surprised at the adoption of the pacific expedient by two great and powerful nations, between whom during many years had existed several controversies of a very irritating character, and one of whom had appeared to be provoked to the very verge of war by the dispute which had led to the Treaty of Washington, these writers evidently expected that neither of the nations would be satisfied with the action of the tribunal to which they had both appealed. So much was clear from the surprise with which they learned that the Geneva arbitration had succeeded in pleasing both Englishmen and Americans. And it is this result, the manifest success of arbitration in one important instance, which is producing a really powerful impression upon persons who were filled with mere distrust by the announcement that the method was to be tried.

Indeed, some French journalists were beforehand so sure of the failure of the project, that they refused to believe in its success even after the fact. The Americans, the winning party, they said, might possibly be content with their triumph, though the award which had been made them was much less than they had expected. But the English, they were confident, must be full of chagrin, and also convinced by their failure that arbitration is not a trustworthy method of settling international difficulties. And in corroboration of their brewd conjecture these Frenchmen professed to detect an undertone of sadness or resentment even in the frankest British expression of contentment with the Geneva decision. In view of such obstinate scepticism there is something peculiarly significant in the fact that, since that decision was given, England has proposed and Portugal has agreed to refer a long standing dispute between those countries to the arbitration of the President of the French Republic. On the eastern coast of Africa the bay of Lagoa or San Lorenzo, which is of great importance in relation to the internal traffic of the country, separates the English Transvaal possessions from the Portuguese province of Mozambique. In the bay are valuable islands also, and the dispute between England and Portugal relates in some way to their boundaries, a sort of African San Juan case. And M. THIERS has undertaken to decide the controversy. The English government could have given no more conclusive evidence of its unshaken faith in the method of arbitration than by its action in this matter, and the influence of its example in persisting after two failures to pursue it in a single case another, cannot but tend powerfully to impress the nations in favor of English sense of right as well as in favor of a pacific mode of settling international difficulties.

PARTIES IN FRANCE.

So many references are constantly being made by the cable to the various opposing elements of the French Assembly, that a brief survey of the party divisions of that body will not be considered out of place. The Assembly is divided into seven distinct parties, as follows: First. The Extreme Left, composed of the Ultra Republicans, for whom all the sympathizers with the Commune, and many of whom would probably hail with joy the renewal of insurrection. This party is small, not numbering over twenty-five or thirty deputies. Second. The Left, an able, active and numerous party, comprising over a hundred deputies, many of whom are men of vigor and genius. This is said to be the most compactly organized body in the country, and includes the thorough Republicans, insisting on universal suffrage, compulsory and secular education. When it comes to the Church they are more or less divided. GAMBETTA, LOUIS BLANC, JULES FAVRE, JULES SIMON, Minister of Public Instruction, M. GREVY, President of the Chamber, and other notables belong to this section. Third: The Left Center. This comprises the Conservative Republicans, and is the party which, during the late stormy dissensions, has most strenuously supported President THIERS. They number about one hundred and fifty deputies, and their Republicanism is not as marked as is their Constitutionalism and Parliamentarianism. Among the most prominent members of this division are M. DE REMUSAT, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and M. GOULARD, Minister of Finance. Fourth: The Bonapartists. This section is small in number, but they are said to be powerful and dangerous. They are led by M. ROUHER, a very able politician. Their political creed is simply restoration of the Empire. Fifth: The Right Center. These number about a hundred and fifty deputies, most of whom are Orleanists by preference. On general principles of government they differ but slightly from the Left Center, although the majority of them are opposed to the Republic. The Sixth and Seventh sections, termed respectively the Right and the Extreme Right, are legitimate monarchists, who favor the restoration of the Count de CHAMBORD as the Bourbon heir to the throne. They number together about one hundred and twenty members. They include many nobles and others whose names are historically memorable. The principle difference between these two bodies is that the Right are mostly desirous of coalition with the Orleanists, with the condition that the Count of Paris shall be recognized as the heir of Henry, while the extreme Right is composed of rigid, old-time monarchists, who will concede nothing to the Orleanists or anybody else, but insist that CHAMBORD shall be restored without conditions. In addition to these seven distinct parties, and a minute analysis of the Assembly would probably make out five or six more, for the reason that, notwithstanding the fixed lines of division, those included between any two of them are by no means compact or of one opinion and policy. Such being the number, character and condition of the various constituent elements of the Assembly, it will readily be seen how difficult it must be for M. THIERS to reconcile them into anything like harmony, or to carry any measures at all.

NOT long ago we expressed the belief that the question of subjecting monopolies to wholesome restraints would shortly press its way to the front as one of the leading public issues of the time. It bids fair to do so earlier than we expected. From Maine to California the people are becoming more or less aroused with regard to the matter. In Illinois, quite recently, it was judicially decided that corporations existed for the benefit of the people, and that the people for the benefit of the corporations, the right of eminent domain and of State sovereignty over all railroads in the State being fully affirmed. Nor would there seem to be any doubt of the competency of the legislature of any State to hold these chartered corporations to a strict accountability, or to so regulate their tariff of charges upon passengers and freights as to secure equity between the stockholders and the general public —unless, indeed, such legislature shall have deprived itself of that power by legislative contract with the owners of the road. There is perhaps more to be feared from monopoly than from any other harmful tendency of the time. In California, for instance, according to a recent report to the Legislature, the Central Union of that State, one man, by his combinations with the railroad, steamboat and vessel owners, has almost as complete control over them and their wheat crop as though the grain were his property and they were his slaves, he having the power to enforce his will in regard to the price of wheat with the same absoluteness as though he had the whole force of government at his command—a condition of affairs which has this year cost the farmers of that State from fifteen to twenty millions of dollars. It is not to be denied, however, that there are some railroad and other corporations which neither ignore their obligations nor repudiate the claims of the people upon them. Still, their power is so great, and that of some so arbitrarily and unjustly exercised, that general attention is being directed thereto. It is to be hoped the agitation of the subject may result in the redress of the grievances complained of.

THERE is no doubt of the fact that among the various causes which have operated to produce the present lamentable frequency with which murderers are acquitted, is the abuse of the plea of insanity. Experience shows that in a majority of cases it is only necessary to create in the minds of the jury a doubt of the sanity of the prisoner, and he is as safe as innocence itself could make him. It seems to be somewhat different in France. A few weeks ago a young man in Paris, actuated by jealousy, killed his brother and at once surrendered himself to justice. The defence urged in his case was that of hereditary insanity, but the Court declined to admit it as a valid excuse for the crime, and condemned the prisoner to servitude for life. The case was then appealed to the Court of Cassation in Paris, which confirmed the sentence of the Court below. A few instances of this kind of law in our Courts would probably prove an excellent remedy for the immunity which murderers and other criminals now so often enjoy. It seems monstrous that if a jury can be insanity as upo... accused. There is now... pending before the Indiana ... provides that in all trials ... or manslaughter, whenever the plea of insanity or overmastering emotion is set up —in case the accused is acquitted of the crime charged, the jury shall state in their verdict whether the insanity plea influenced their decision—if it did, the prisoner to be immediately sentenced to an insane asylum for life, if the crime charged was murder, or for a term of years, if manslaughter. Such a law would unquestionably go far toward preventing the frequency of this plea, which is now resorted to by pretty nearly every murderer in the country.

THE Attorney General, Mr. WILLIAMS, has decided that no authority is conferred by existing laws to detain any mail package upon suspicion that it may contain obscene literature, or to break the seal to determine the character of the contents. It is the duty of the Postmaster General and his subordinates to transmit and deliver all mail matter to the parties to whom it is addressed. While the sacredness of the mails should be jealously guarded, yet they should not be made the vehicle for corrupting the public morals. The power to detain mail matter, to break the seals of packages and to inspect private correspondence, should be very carefully exercised, that no violence may be done to the rights of innocent parties. But in the light of recent developments in New York and other cities, which show that for more than a quarter of a century the mails have been systematically used for disseminating throughout the land the most dangerous and noxious seeds of immorality, Congress should devise some more effective way of dealing with the debasing traffic in obscene prints and literature. It is true, under the statutes of the States the manufacturers may be prosecuted and punished; but in addition to this, the general government should take measures to prevent the postoffice department from being used as a means to debauch the public morals. Impure literature should be seized and destroyed wherever found; and should Congress declare, by legislative enactment, that suspected packages might be detained and examined, the infamous traffic would be checked at once. The very fact that these prints and publications are safe from inspection or seizure in the mails encourages both the manufacturer and dealer. Let the transmission by mail be made hazardous, and the evil will be largely mitigated, if not wholly suppressed.

IT is evident that there is to be a pronounced scramble for the fifteen and a half millions of dollars in gold awarded to the United States by the Geneva Tribunal of Arbitration. The lobby is already at work in the matter, presenting claims which have no possible foundation in equity. There should be a limit in settling individual claims forms, of course, the first great point for the Commission to dispose of. After that has been done, the rest will be comparatively easy. A strict construction of the wording of the award would seem to show that the only claimants entitled to recover are the losers of the Alabama, Florida and Shenandoah, with Jefferson Davis excepted. The seventh article of the Treaty under which the award was made, provides that the tribunal "shall first determine as to each vessel separately, whether Great Britain has by any act or omission failed to fulfill any of the duties set forth in the foregoing three rules, or recognized by the principles of international law not inconsistent with said rules, and shall certify to such fact as to each of said vessels." The vessels which were found by the Court of Arbitration to have exceeded the rules in question, were declared to be the Alabama, Florida and Shenandoah; the Tuscaloosa, Clarence, Tacony and Archer, tenders to the two former vessels of war, being included in the list. The Sumpter, the Nashville, Retribution, Nebraska, Tallahassee and Chicamauga were each of them declared not to have violated any of the rules in question, or principles of international law, while the remaining Confederate cruisers were excluded by the Court for want of evidence of their infringement of any of these three rules. It would therefore follow that the only vessels for the depredations by the three vessels named, and not in satisfaction of all the claims referred to the consideration of the tribunal, for the reason that these claims included those of the rejected vessels as well.

THE authorities of the town of Sterling, in the State of Illinois, have passed an ordinance which imposes a fine of from five to twenty dollars upon the keeper of a drinking house who, by painting or staining his windows, or by the interposition of a screen, or in any other way prevents a free view into his place of business. We refer to the fact as one of some slight curiosity, as we do not remember to have ever seen an explanation of or comment upon the little American arrangement to which this municipal statute relates. In vernacular slang, the contrivance whether it take the form of a screen or of an opaque window, admitting the light while excluding vision, we fancy, is a purely cisatlantic institution. In some of the European cities, like those in the Italian places, are apt to be rather ostentatious in the display of their purpose or object. All have heard if they have not seen the beer gardens of Germany and the gin-palaces of London; evidently designed to attract persons passing by, and to invite their participation. Elsewhere in the same absence of any attempt to conceal the object for which the wine shop or the ale-house is visited. It is only in the United States that the proprietor of such a house of entertainment seems to take it for granted that his patrons may wish to conceal their presence or their purpose in visiting the place. The fact is really quite remarkable, and the causes in which it originated would appear to be well worthy of the investigation of an archæologist like MR. PICKWICK, or of some still more inquisitive and thorough explorer. A note on the subject by a member of the town council of Sterling would be interesting, as it would doubtless indicate the reason of the late enactment.

THE question of the augmentation of the salaries of government officials and employees will shortly come up for discussion in Congress. The subject would seem to be of sufficient importance to justify the consideration of a special joint committee of the two Houses, since there is little doubt of the fact that the scale of salaries and emoluments needs a thorough revision. While some of the clerks and higher officials unquestionably now receive as much as they are reasonably entitled to, and as much as they could earn in private business pursuits, the pay of others is altogether too low. The salary of the President, for instance, was fixed by law in 1789 at twenty-five thousand dollars a year, at which figure, nearly a century later, it still remains. So of many other officers. Meanwhile the pay of quite a number of officials has been increased from time to time, corresponding with the enhanced costs of living and the increased responsibilities and labors connected with their respective stations. General SPINNER, than whom no man is better qualified to judge, states in his report, not yet printed, that in his opinion no real, radical reform in the civil service can be hoped for until the holding of a public office shall be considered as conferring honor upon the possessor, and the office holder be an honor to the people he represents and serves, which can only be brought about by the payment of such salaries as will draw into the public service, from the more lucrative pursuits of private life, competent and honest men, every way fit for and worthy of places of honor and trust. There is no necessity for a wholesale increase of salaries, but the present inequalities ought certainly to be adjusted.

WE have heard it asserted that some of the most zealous American students of HOMER (in the Greek) are certain merchants of New York city. It may be so. Mercantile Hellenists, and Hellenists of every class, ought to be interested in the fact that MR. HENRI SCHLIEMANN, a German merchant who acquired an immense fortune in commerce, is a passionate admirer of the works of ancient Greek poet, and has been engaged for some years in archeological researches with the view of illustrating his favorite poet. His first production, entitled *Ithaca, Peloponnesus and Troy*, contained the results of his own explorations in those regions. Having obtained the sanction of the Turkish government, MR. SCHLIEMANN has many laborers employed in making extensive excavations on the site of Troy, and especially on a hill of the Trojan plain, named Hisarlik (that is in Turkish, "citadel," acropolis), which he for various reasons conjectures to be the site of Pergamus, the ancient citadel of PRIAM. After carrying on his excavations for a year or more, MR. SCHLIEMANN was rewarded in September last by finding the ruins of a house which had evidently been burnt, and in the house the complete skeleton of a woman with her ornaments of gold. Possibly a princess of the house of PRIAM! MR. SCHLIEMANN's fondness for HOMER originated when he was a boy, in the talk

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NOTICE—APPLICATION will be made to the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania, at its next annual session, for an act to incorporate a Bank to be known as THE SAINT CLAIR BANK, with a Capital Stock of $100,000. Said Bank to be located in the city of Pittsburgh, Allegheny county, State of Pennsylvania.

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CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, Office of Secretary and Treasurer. The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company, for the Election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the Office of the Company, in CLEVELAND, OHIO, at 10 o'clock A. M., on WEDNESDAY, January 1st, 1873. The Transfer Books will be closed December 24th proximo, and reopened January 2d, 1873.

O. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

Cleveland, O., November 20, 1872.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

New Orleans continues to push ahead. It is to have another line of steamers to Liverpool and London, consisting of five large steamships, and the city is now making a strong bid for the Western grain trade, of which it will doubtless secure a large share. It is intended to ask the government, this winter, for an appropriation sufficient to clear away the bars at the mouth of the river, which has long been a serious annoyance to the commerce of the port.

A new geyser region has been discovered in Idaho Territory. Some of the geysers are very remarkable, one of them sending up water from one orifice and steam from the other. The white bank of the river, for a distance of nearly two miles, is lined with springs and geysers, flowing into its current, and raising the temperature of the water many degrees.

The London *Times*, in view of the great increase of drinking in England, exclaims: "Among all the writers, all the talkers, all the preachers, all the workers, all the names we see daily blazoned on the roll of English fame, are there none that will set about to abate this nuisance and scandal—our national drunkenness?"

A warning to be heeded by literary men against over-work is afforded in the remarkable statement of Mr. Greeley to Rev Mr. Talmage ten days before his nomination at Cincinnati, "that he had not